



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

about 50 to at the least 300 a day, and the tendency is still upward. This indicates an average of about 500 cases, probably most of them new within the twenty-four hours. The surrounding villages have also to a greater or less extent become infected, and the fatality is in nearly if not the same ratio as in the town. The panic has become general and affected the foreign as well as the native element. Business is entirely dislocated, work suspended, the necessities of life are hardly procurable, at the best indifferent, and only serviceable after much disinfecting and being made subject to other unusual precautions. Bazaars, streets, squares, caravansaries, and other thoroughfares in ordinary times crowded with passengers and traffic are now deserted and silent. Warehouses, stores, shops, offices, and private dwellings are shut up and the occupants fled to distant cities and to the tombs and shrines of departed saints. Only those have remained who have no means to get away, and they try to conceal themselves from the scourge that follows them to the most secret places.

The silence of the day is oppressive and the atmosphere pierced with the rays of a cloudless sun. Processions patrol the streets at night, rending the air with their lamentations, cries, shrieks, and invocations to prophets and saints, but in spite of all the tide of death rolls on, till the bier and the sad procession have become the most common objects of sight.

I have no means of ascertaining the number of fatal cases which have occurred during the progress of the epidemic, but from information received from different localities, embracing the whole of Persia, I think that 1,500 a day would be a moderate estimate.

In one of the Armenian districts of Teheran, I believe, the deaths have been in the ratio of 1 per cent of the population each day.

The American missionaries in Teheran and district and in Hamadan are working heroically, impartially, and disinterestedly in their local centers and neighborhoods in dispensing medicines, giving advice, taking in and attending to affected persons, restoring them to health, and saving many lives which would otherwise be sacrificed to terror, ignorance, or the want of proper care.

Any financial help to carry on this excellent and efficient work would be most thankfully received.

#### PERU.

##### *Reports from Callao—Suspect plague at Callao and Lima.*

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, July 8 and 9, as follows: During the week ended July 2, 1904, there were 4 new cases of plague in Lima, with 1 death. There were 2 deaths from plague in the lazaretto at Callao. These latter were previously reported as ill.

##### *Antofagasta declared free from plague—Examination of cattle on board ship—Suspect plague at Salaverry.*

According to information received here the port of Antofagasta, Chile, has been declared free from plague, and sanitary work has been suspended. If this report is true the action is probably premature.

I am semiofficially informed that within the past two or three days 3 suspicious deaths have occurred in Arica, a port in a disputed province in possession of Chile.

All the ports on the west coast of South America, from Valparaiso to Payta, may be regarded as probably or actually infected.

Several cases of smallpox have occurred recently in Callao, but as yet they have not been reported officially to this office.

Assistant Surgeon Pierce informs me that on the recent voyage of the steamship *Pizarro* 19 sheep died en route. This was quite a large per cent of the actual number aboard. I have repeatedly inspected the animals aboard vessels, and made inquiries as to the deaths among them, but so far have encountered no sick ones. At Antofagasta, about the time of the outbreak of plague at that port, a number of cattle were landed which were ill and dying from some apparently infectious disease. I have the sanction of the authorities here to condemn and kill for bacteriological examination any animals on board ship that may appear ill.

In Payta plague continues unabated. I have not the exact number of cases which have occurred, but would estimate it at 40 or more to date. At the present writing there are 20 cases in the lazaretto at this place. Only coastwise vessels are calling there at present. One of the cases of plague noted in the report for Lima for the week ended July 2 was imported from Payta. The patient, an Indian boy of 10 years, is reported to have been ill on arrival and died three days later without having been isolated.

#### *Suspect plague at Salaverry.*

The United States consular agent at Salaverry wires, under date of July 8, as follows: "During the past few days there were 4 suspicious deaths at Salaverry, the last yesterday. The last twenty-four hours have been without new developments. Physicians so far do not declare it bubonic." I am indebted to the American consul in Callao for this telegram.

#### PORTO RICO.

#### *Report from San Juan—Quarantine transactions for month of June, 1904—Vital statistics—Smallpox.*

Chief Quarantine Officer King reports, July 20, as follows:

San Juan: Vessels inspected, 20; vessels issued bills of health, 32; vessels held in quarantine, 4; persons detained in quarantine, 5.

The vessels held in quarantine were the Red D Line steamers *Philadelphia* and *Caracas*, the former twice, and the Spanish steamship *Manuel Calvo*. The Red D Line vessels came from ports of Venezuela and Curaçao, and the Spanish steamer from Central and South American ports. They were permitted to take on passengers and cargo under guard while in this port.

The general sanitary condition of this port is good, and there are no quarantinable diseases reported except a very mild form of smallpox. During June there were 24 cases under treatment, with no deaths.

The following is a summary of the transactions at the six subports:

Number of vessels inspected at Mayaguez, 7; at Arecibo, 2; at Humacao, 2; at Aguadilla, 1; at Arroyo, 1; at Fajardo, 6.

The number of bills of health issued at the subports was as follows: Mayaguez, 12; Arecibo, 7; Humacao, 4; Aguadilla, 1, and Fajardo, 3.

The report of mortuary statistics for June, 1904, shows 111 deaths at Mayaguez, 2 from enteric fever, 18 tuberculosis, 1 diphtheria, and 12